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SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THIRD WORLD ASSERTED

FL291630 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Cuba will continue playing an active role supporting development and cooperation among Third World countries. This was asserted in Bonn yesterday by Cuban Foreign Vice Minister Ricardo Alarcon during a public debate on the role of Cuba in North-South relations during the nineties. Alarcon said there is an awareness of the need to turn into reality the slogan that says: There is no peace without development and no development without total independence.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN BONN CRITICIZES U.S.

PA292011 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, adviser to Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, has stated in Bonn that the United States maintains pressure on Western Europe to make it join the blockade against Cuba.

The Cuban official said some temporary difficulties in economic and trade relations have provoked a decrease in the level of trade with countries with a market economy and this fact has prevented Cuba from duly complying with its financial obligations.

Martinez is part of a Cuban delegation headed by Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon participating in Bonn in a conference on Cuba's relations with Western Europe.

SALVADORAN WAR WOUNDED, GUERRILLAS ARRIVE

FL291551 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Ninety-eight Salvadoran war wounded and disabled guerrilla members arrived in Cuba last night. They will receive medical treatment in our country. The group was originally composed of 102 combatants but, a few days ago, the Napoleon Duarte forces killed four disabled war guerrillas at a FMLN hospital. The contingent was received at the Jose Marti Airport by Manuel Pineiro, chief of the America Department of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and Moises Martinez, FMLN representative in Cuba.

U.S. INFLUENCE, INCREASE OF TENSIONS IN GRENADA

PA272101 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jun 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] In previous commentaries, we referred to the discontent prevailing on the small island of Grenada due to the negative effects the brutal October 1983 U.S. military invasion had on every aspect of life there.

The contrast between the foiled March revolution and the reality imposed by the U.S. military presence is the reason for the Grenadian people's increasing rejection of those who represent foreign hegemonic interests in that small country.

Herbert Blaize was chosen the chief of government of the new U.S. protectorate. He is an old politician who is known for his devotion to Washington's ideas and he plays the game of the so-called Western democracy.

However, in Grenada this represented a dismantling of the revolutionary work, which included a rapid reduction in the unemployment rate, free education and public health, and economic attention to social projects.

The work of Blaize and his protectors is just the opposite. The Point Salinas airport, a project that became a symbol of Cuban-Grenadian solidarity, is now losing \$1 million annually and the stream of tourists Washington announced would arrive in the country as a source of revenue has not appeared anywhere.

Blaize's government appears to be the sole representative of U.S. interests and local oligarchs who are linked to foreign capitals. In the meantime, unemployment is already affecting 40 percent of the population. Crime, violent acts, and the use of cocaine and crack -- a new and dangerous drug addiction that is widespread in the United States -- are flourishing among youths, who have no future.

The institutional crisis is another characteristic of the current Grenadian Government. Within the New National Party -- a government coalition -- personal ambitions abound and there are resignations from ministerial posts with open intentions to replace Blaize, whom some of his allies view as too old and tired to continue leading the country.

Meanwhile, Blaize is sticking to power and he recently turned to parliamentary groups -- created in the eastern Caribbean region at Washington's request -- as a way to seek an alleged security. Fear of the people's reaction to such an unstable situation offering no hope has become evident in Blaize's decision to request that the island's parliament approve a bill authorizing the persecution, repression, confinement, or deportation of any citizen without the right to legal counsel.

Former Justice Minister Francis Alexis described this bill as a measure very similar to that issued a decade ago by dictator Eric Gairy who, by the way, lives in Grenada and hopes to return to power through the decline of the current leaders.

In addition, such a plan shows that Blaize does not have the people's support and they trust those who advocate the political, social, and economic legacy of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The bill in question can only result in an increase in domestic tension and only confirms that the alleged democratic intentions of the 1983 U.S. invasion are a clumsy lie characteristic of a government which, like Ronald Reagan's, seeks to use deception as a way to exercise power.

BAHAMASPRIME MINISTER PINDLING ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET

FL291742 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, June 29, CANA -- Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling announced a new cabinet following general elections on June 19.

He brought in three new faces, appointed one additional minister, created one ministry and made adjustments to others.

The newcomers are Senator Peter Bethel, who has responsibility for youth, sports and community affairs; George Mackey, minister of housing and national insurance; and Ervin Knowles, assigned to agriculture, trade and industry.

A ministry of employment was created while the ministry of public utilities, works, housing and national insurance was split into two. The portfolios of economic affairs and national security were dropped.

The cabinet has been enlarged by one to 10.

Pindling's Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) won the election by 31 seats to the 15 of the Free National Movement which is to challenge the results in court. Independents gained two seats.

The cabinet is:

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance -- Sir Lynden Pindling

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Tourism -- Clement Maynard

Ministers

Works and Utilities -- Darrell Rolle

Employment and Immigration -- Arthur Maycock

Health -- Norman Cay

Housing and National Insurance -- George W. Mackey

Agriculture, Trade and Industry -- Ervin Knowles

Transport and Local Government -- Philip Bethel

Education, Attorney General -- Paul Adderley

Youth, Sports, Community Affairs -- Senator Peter Bethel

DOMINICAN REPUBLICPRD HOLDS LEADERSHIP NATIONAL PLENUM 29 JUNE

FL291942 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Over 60 percent of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] members attended the party's leadership national plenum called by Lic Jacobo Majluta's followers. According to PRD statutes, the plenum is composed of members of the National Executive Committee, the political commission, municipal secretaries general, and area secretaries.

The meeting was called to order at 1100. Over 225 of the 306 PRD grass roots, zone, and high-level leaders that compose the plenum were in attendance. Leaders such as Jacobo Majluta, Secundino Gil Morales, and (Espayana Milta), as well as mid-level leaders who were Pena Gomez Gomez and Jorge Blanco followers and are now on Majluta's side were applauded as they entered the room.

The meeting held at the Red Room of Santo Domingo's Comodoro Hotel began late since it was announced for 0900 and did not get started until 1100 when the session was declared open with a speech delivered by Rafael Molina Urena. Molina Urena spoke as director of the Department of Electoral Affairs of the PRD.

PRD LEADER TERMS MAJLUTA'S EXPULSION ILLEGAL

FL291909 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Dr Almancer Gonzalez Canahuate, leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], has termed unconstitutional and illegal the expulsion of Jacobo Majluta and his PRD followers [words indistinct] Dr Francisco Pena Gomez.

Gonzalez Canahuate, who is member of the National Executive Committee, urged Majluta and Pena Gomez to agree on holding a national convention to promote party unity. Only in a convention, said Gonzalez Canahuate, can it be determined who has the support of the majority within the PRD, Pena Gomez or Majluta.

He asked the two PRD leaders to comply with a request made this week by Santo Domingo's Metropolitan Archbishop Msgr Jesus Lopez Rodriguez. The Catholic prelate urged Majluta and Pena Gomez to solve their differences in a democratic way keeping in mind party unity.

Gonzalez Canahuate reasserted that the expulsion of Majluta and his followers from the PRD announced a few days ago by Pena Gomez, in response to their demands asking them to resign or take leave from the leadership of the PRD, is legally invalid and unconstitutional.

GRENADA

CONTROVERSIAL EMERGENCY POWERS BILL PASSED

FL291415 Bridgetown CANA in English 2053 GMT 27 Jun 87

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 27, CANA -- Citing a security threat from Marxist remnants, the Grenada Government secured parliamentary approval last night for a controversial bill which gives the police sweeping powers of arrest. The emergency powers bill, which will come into effect under a state of emergency, was passed amidst calls from the six-member opposition for a delay to give more time for public scrutiny of the measures.

Attorney General Ben Jones told parliament that the bill is needed as a precaution by government in light of what he said were recent developments in the country. He referred to people in possession of arms and ammunition left over from the 1979-83 period of Marxist rule and who had failed to take notice of a government firearms amnesty.

Jones said persons were recently spotted with camouflage vehicles out there in the bush and that guns were going off illegally in some areas of the country. We have just come from a revolution. There are people from that revolution who are trying to subvert the country. In the face of that type of activity, it is necessary to put in place that type of legislation to deal with it if the need arises, he said.

The bill makes provision for the imposition of curfews, the detention of people without charge, and house arrest.

Opposition MP Dr Francis Alexis felt that the legislation should be avoided since words such as curfew brought on strong reaction from Grenadians given the island's recent history. He was referring to a 72-hour shoot-to-kill curfew imposed on the island in 1983 when a left-wing military junta seized power in a coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three of his ministers were executed. According to Alexis, who was attorney general until resigning last April, the sum total of the bill was to threaten the rule of law. If the government does not contemplate using it (the bill), why are they passing it. This kind of legislation should be avoided, he remarked.

Under the bill, persons convicted of violating its regulations are liable to a fine of 1,000 EC dollars, one year imprisonment or both.

Former Education Minister George Brizan charged that political considerations were at the heart of the bill given what he said was the continued unpopularity of the government.

The present regime has lost its moral authority to government and is bent on governing through the elements of fear, intimidation, and threat of force, said Brizan, who also quit the administration in April over differences on economic and labour policy. The present regime is in the hapless position of a pastor without a congregation and a shepherd without a flock, he added.

Brizan is tipped to head a new party expected to be formed by himself and other key opposition members.

He called on government to introduce, instead of the emergency powers bill, programmes to deal with high unemployment, the increasing crime rate, drug situation, and corruption in high places.

Opposition leader Phinsley St Louis feared that the bill could result in investors becoming afraid to invest in the island given the present downturn in economic activities. I believe if things continue the way they are going, I am afraid before year-end we might find ourselves with a bankrupt treasury, he said.

Prime Minister Herbert Blaize said the bill was aimed at putting into perspective certain things which were left in abeyance by the interim government which ruled the island for one year after the 1983 U.S.-led invasion to topple the military regime.

Blaize said there is nothing unusual about the bill since government was only passing legislation to give the state power to make provisions for its security in times of emergency.

HAITI

ELECTORAL COUNCIL REFUSES TO STEP DOWN

PA300057 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2329 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince, 25 Jun (DPA) -- The Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) of Haiti has published a communique stating the council's unwillingness to step down and accusing the government headed by General Henri Namphy of violating the recently adopted Constitution by abolishing the powers of the CEP.

The CEP, which has nine members, has already invalidated all elections held under the new electoral decree issued by the Haitian regime and made public at the beginning of the week.

Several political organizations have called for a boycott of the elections scheduled by the National Council of Government (CNG) for 23 August.

Two members of the CEP, who were dismissed by the CNG, have admitted they have accepted foreign citizenship (one, U.S. citizenship; the other, Canadian citizenship). One of them, however said he had already rejected his foreign citizenship and the other said he was trying to do the same. Both said they were eligible for membership in the important electoral organization.

Both men, Sed Maseille and Ernst Verdure, were appointed members of the CEP as representative of the Catholic Church, and as representative of the Protestant Church, respectively. No political group has as yet published a communique in regard to future plans. (The CNG has given 48 hours to both churches to replace the two men). Meanwhile, the CEP has published a communique expressing full support for Maseille and Verdure, and stating they would not be replaced. This brought about a conflict between the CNG and the CEP.

Currently, the main topic is who should interpret the new Haitian Constitution. Everyone in Haiti is currently interpreting, and in particular, political parties and organizations. In addition, everyone interprets it to his own benefit.

The current situation may be summarized by saying that the CNG has virtually dismissed the CEP, and the CEP is harshly criticizing the CNG for so doing. [passage omitted]

The party is clearly divided into groups. Even though the CNG is at its lowest level of popularity it has the control of the Army, the support of the Duvalierists (still a strong group), and the support of those who foresee the rise of an arrogant bourgeoisie, made up by Haitians who have lived abroad for the past 29 years, known as the "Diaspora."

The fact that two members of the CEP, who were dismissed by the CNG, have admitted they have U.S. and Canadian citizenship, respectively, has decreased the influence of the United States, because it has been accused of meddling in Haitian affairs. Other U.S. activities, those carried out by the National Democratic Institute (NDI), which organizes democratic seminars in Haiti, created more problems. The conflict between the CEP and the CNG still remains to be resolved.

QUINONEZ ON CONTRA LEADERS PRESENCE IN COUNTRY

PA290256 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 26 Jun 87 p 10

[Text] Yesterday Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez said that leaders of the Nicaraguan "contras" have every right to enter Guatemalan territory because they are Central American citizens.

Quinonez was questioned on the arrival of anti-Sandinist leaders Alfonso Robelo, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, and Adolfo Calero Portocarrero in Guatemala yesterday.

Foreign Minister Quinonez said that the only thing they cannot do in Guatemala is participate in any kind of political activity, because that is forbidden to all foreigners.

At a news conference yesterday, Minister Quinonez talked about a paid ad published in the newspapers in which Guatemala's policy of active neutrality is criticized.

Minister Quinonez said that the communique [not further identified] lacked sufficient information to criticize the Guatemalan Government's active neutrality policy. He added that he will soon make statements on the advantages and the achievements that the policy has obtained abroad, and the way in which it has contributed to the country's peace and survival as well as to the overall Central American situation.

GUERRILLAS, SOLDIERS REPORTED KILLED IN CLASH

PA290258 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Jun (AFP) -- The Guatemalan Army Press Office revealed today that nine guerrillas and two soldiers died in a clash in San Miguel, Uspantan, in the northern Department of El Quiche, one of the country's most embattled areas.

The Army claimed that the cooperation received from civilians had been decisive in finding the subversive group. The confrontation took place in the late afternoon hours of Friday, 26 June, but was not officially reported until today.

The Army also revealed that six peasants from San Benito, in the northern Department of El Peten were kidnapped by the guerrillas on 15 April, "with no clue as to their whereabouts."

The official communique added that "it is certain that these persons are in the hands of the guerrillas, because the subversives have claimed to have these people in their power and have challenged the Army to come and rescue them."

"This situation," the Army bulletin adds, "shows that the guerrillas, in their search for publicity, are playing with the lives of innocent persons, whom the Army will end up liberating from their captors."

REACTION TO ORTEGA DECISION ON SUMMIT NOTED

PA291749 Managua Sistema Sandinista de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Ortega's announcement that he will take part in the presidential summit on 6 and 7 August has resulted in a variety of reactions.

Panamanian Ambassador Salvador de la Iglesia Arias said that the Central American countries have again turned to Contadora for support in the search for a peaceful solution to the regional crisis.

[De la Iglesia] "They have once again decided to ask Contadora's support, and that is very important. This means they have not lost the view that Contadora and its Support Group are important in striving for peace in the area."

The diplomat added that Contadora has once more taken the initiative in its role as a mediator in the area conflict.

[De la Iglesia] "Now Contadora has played a prime role, a significant role in view of the imminent failure of the dialogue. Contadora has taken the initiative to call the meeting."

President Ortega said yesterday in Panama that the active participation of the Contadora Group was necessary to contribute toward seeking points of agreement among the five countries of the area.

[Ortega] "We accept that date. We are willing to attend the presidents meeting on that date, but we feel that an indispensable condition is that in the period between now and the meeting, Contadora must play an active role that will contribute to finding points of agreement among the Central American leaders with regard to the various peace proposals and specifically to the Arias peace plan."

Argentine Ambassador Jose Pedro Pico announced an upcoming meeting of the peace group.

[Pico] "Negotiations are being held and contacts made to set up a meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups at the beginning of next month in a country yet to be determined. There is no doubt, however, that the interested parties themselves must play the principle role and that, in reality, the success of the negotiations depends upon the Central American countries' political good will."

He added that his government is pleased with the dates 6 and 7 August for the summit meeting and with Nicaragua's decision to attend that meeting. The Central American leaders have accepted the meeting. The Nicaraguans hope that the August meeting will have positive results, provided the United States does not again block the peace initiatives in Central America.

ARMY POLITICAL OFFICER REPORTS 'NEW' CIA PLANS

PA291439 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Colonel Hugo Torres, chief of the political directorate of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, has said that the CIA has drafted new plans for the counterrevolutionary forces. Torres said that the plans include attacks on selected cooperatives, agricultural centers, and villages, and they are aimed at creating insecurity and destroying the revolution's strategic plan to reorganize that sector.

Col Torres said that, from the strategic viewpoint, the contras' military situation is very poor. He added that the EPS goal for the year is to totally isolate the contras and curb their military activities within the country. We will attack the contras in their own camps, Torres said. Col Torres said that during the first 6 months of the year, the EPS inflicted 3,000 casualties on the anti-sandinists and that the EPS had suffered approximately 600 casualties. Col Torres also reported that during these 6 months, more than 2,000 contras had surrendered or been captured.

WAR REACHES 'MOST BLOODY' LEVEL IN 1987

PA262307 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1452 GMT 24 Jun 87

[By Bernard Debusmann]

[Text] Managua, 23 Jun (REUTER) -- The war in Nicaragua has reached its most bloody level since it began in 1981. So far this year 3,100 people have been killed. A European military attache has said here that "even if we accept the official figures with reservations, it is obvious that military operations as well as the number of casualties have increased since the United States began sending new equipment to the rebels."

The intensification of the struggle is linked to a \$100-million U.S. aid package for the rebels struggling to overthrow the ruling FSLN. The aid approved by the U.S. Congress in November ranges from boots to surface-to-air missiles. It began arriving in rebel hands at the beginning of this year.

Since then, according to casualty statistics released by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, the number of dead has increased to a rate of 20 per day, an extremely high figure for a country with a population of 3.2 million.

From the beginning of the year to 5 June, the Sandinist Armed Forces reported the death of more than 534 of its men. Civilian deaths totaled 134, and rebel deaths were 2,481, according to those reports.

The overall death figure is 3,149 at mid-year, after having been 5,119 in all of 1986.

The counterrevolutionaries have recently concentrated on ambushes and lightning [relampago] attacks, at what Western military experts call "soft targets."

The targets range from schools and health clinics to agricultural cooperatives, high tension towers, tractors, transportation, and infrastructure works, including the dam where U.S. engineer Benjamin Linger was killed during a contra ambush on 18 April.

RESOLUTION ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION'; U.S. ENVOY STATUS

PA300026 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2045 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Resolution No 21 issued by the Legislative Assembly on 29 June; read by Erasmo Pinilla, secretary general of the Legislative Assembly -- recorded]

[Text] The Legislative Assembly, whereas,

As the year 2000 approaches, in the United States of America, a recalcitrant political trend is intensifying with the clear intent of preventing the fulfillment of the commitment by that country to turn over the canal to the Republic of Panama and to leave the military defense posts in the national territory;

Upholding this position, the U.S. Senate has approved a resolution that questions the democratic legitimacy of all branches of the government of the Republic of Panama, an offense this Legislative Assembly cannot allow.

This policy basically corresponds to U.S. hegemonic power in Latin America in general, and in Central America in particular, whereas, with the purpose of exclusively promoting its interests, it has shown that it is ready to promote war, for example, with the declared support it offers the Nicaraguan contras and the recent intervention in Grenada, in open violation of the principle of nonintervention, of the right to self-determination, and of their [the United States'] own laws.

In the specific case of the Republic of Panama, the United States has been exerting pressure through economic blackmail; the international campaign to discredit national civilian and military authorities, and various political threats so that the Panamanian Government will abandon its peace efforts and join the belligerent U.S. position in Central America;

To advance this policy, Mr Arthur Davis, U.S. ambassador to Panama, heads the internal conspiracy to overthrow the government of the Republic of Panama;

The Panamanian nation, organized as a sovereign and independent state, with a unitary, republican, democratic, and representative government, in which public power emanates from the people and is exercised by the state through the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, which act in a limited and [words indistinct], but in harmonic cooperation; in which national defense and public security are the responsibility of the Defense Forces, which depend on the executive branch, and the actions of which are bound by the Constitution and the law, without intervention in partisan politics, save for the casting of votes, cannot ignore this act of aggression by the U.S. Senate;

It is unprecedented that a majority in the U.S. Senate could allow itself to be confused by those who have marred the credibility of that country's institutions; this campaign against Panama is part of the schemes and illegally implemented plans by the sectors that are currently being investigated by the Iran-contra affair;

According to Paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the UN Charter, the resolution by the U.S. Senate is an act of aggression that violates the universal principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of third states, and the Republic of Panama has historically rejected all actions that violate international principles and has permanently maintained its struggle to assume its responsibilities, which are an expression of the nationalistic inspiration that guides our country;

Resolves:

1. To reject, in the strongest manner, the interventionist aggression against the Republic of Panama's institutional and democratic affairs by the U.S. Senate.
2. To charge, at the international level, that a plot was drafted in the U.S. Senate aimed at overthrowing the Panamanian Government and replacing it with a government that will be useful to U.S. plans to militarily, politically, and economically subjugate all the countries that opposed their superpower goals on our continent.
3. To declare our unyielding support to the constant anticolonial struggle waged by generations of Panamanians.
4. To condemn the attitude of U.S. sectors who are attempting to create chaos in the country, isolate the Republic from the group of countries that promote a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict, and ignore the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. The most recent violation of the treaties has been the increased U.S. military presence in the Republic without authorization by the Panamanian Government.
5. To convoke all the Panamanian patriots to rally around the government to confront, as needed, the foreign interventionists and the fifth column with which it is operating in the country.
6. To ask the Foreign Ministry to continue strong actions, denouncing before the United Nations, the OAS, and the Nonaligned Movement, the aggression on the part of the United States against the Republic of Panama.
7. To ask the executive branch, through appropriate channels, to declare Ambassador Arthur Davis persona non grata in the Republic of Panama and request that he leave the country. [applause]

Honorable Legislator Ovidio Diaz D.
President of the Panamanian Legislative Assembly.

Lawyer Erasmo Pinilla C.
Secretary General of the Legislative Assembly.

Delvalle 'Note' on Rights Read

PA300156 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0113 GMT 30 Jun 87

["Note" from President Eric Arturo Delvalle, read at Legislative Assembly on 29 June by unidentified speaker]

[Text] Honorable Legislator Ovidio Diaz, president of the Legislative Assembly, dear Mr President: Through you I wish to advise the honorable Legislative Assembly that during these difficult moments experienced by the Republic, I have received manifestations from diverse political parties, civic organizations, and independent Panamanians from all sectors and regions of our country asking that the constitutional guarantees be reinstated so that they can identify with the struggle of our government to ensure respect and the fulfillment of our sovereignty, our territorial integrity, and our national dignity.

This is the reason for my note, not only as president of the Republic, but as a Panamanian ready to offer whatever sacrifices are necessary to guarantee to the nation that we will fulfill our unshirkable duty to defend the fatherland, above all, the political differences that may divide us.

[signed] Eric Arturo Delvalle, president of the Republic.

State of Emergency Lifted

PA300229 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0055 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Legislative Assembly resolution on state of emergency, read by Legislator Alfredo Orange]

[Text] Mr President: The Honorable Legislators Alfredo Orange, Evenchig Rodriguez, Ovidio Diaz, Argenida de Barrios, Francisco Javier Solis, Rigoberto Paredes, Alberto Aleman, Camilo Gozaine, Luis Navas, Luis Gomez, Alfonso Sotero propose:

Suspending current debates, altering the Order of the Day, and considering the following resolution:

The Legislative Assembly, using its constitutional and legal powers, whereas:

Through Decree No 57 of 19 June 1987, the Cabinet Council decided to maintain in all its components the state of emergency throughout the national territory, declared through Decree No 56 of 10 June 1987, and the total suspension of the effects of Articles 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 37, 38 and 44 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama;

Through the same Decree No 57 the Cabinet Council asked the president of the Republic to recommend to the Legislative Assembly the total confirmation of the decisions adopted by that council in view of the fact that the circumstances that had compelled the national government to suspend the individual guarantees still prevailed;

After analyzing the Cabinet Council's request and the recommendation made by the Permanent Commission of Government, Justice, and Constitutional Affairs outlined in its report of 19 June 1987, the Legislative Assembly decided to approve the decree on the state of emergency and suspension of constitutional guarantees in accordance with the Constitution, as it was felt that at the time the circumstances that forced the national government to adopt that measure still persisted;

At the request of UNADE's [National Democratic Union] political parties through their respective legislative representatives, the Legislative Assembly has been asked to review and evaluate the national reality and to determine if those conditions still prevail, and if they no longer exist to proceed to lift the measures adopted;

The Legislative Assembly, through the Permanent Commission of Government, Justice, and Constitutional Affairs has considered this request in light of the national situation and has concluded that throughout the national territory the circumstances that led to the declaration of the state of emergency and to the suspension of individual guarantees have subsided considerably, particularly because the intellectual instigators of the conspiracy to overthrow the national government have traveled to the United States, where they have asked for the U.S. Government's intervention in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Panama, openly betraying the most sacred interests of the homeland;

The country now faces foreign attacks through the U.S. Senate, which through a nefarious resolution, has openly tried to meddle in the domestic affairs of the Republic of Panama, disavowing the fundamental principles of international law, of respect for the sovereignty of states, and their free self-determination;

In face of this foreign intervention, it is necessary for the Panamanian people to express their repudiation of the U.S. Senate's interventionist and aggressive resolution.

Resolves:

1. To lift the state of emergency and restore the effectiveness of Articles 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 37, 38 and 44 of the Political Constitution of the Republic of Panama effective 30 June 1987.
2. To express our hope that the country will not go through similar circumstances again, and to issue a call to Panamanians for harmony and peace.

Issued in Panama City on 29 June 1987

[Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 0146 GMT on 30 June broadcasts live the following statement in regard to the National Assembly resolution on lifting the state of emergency. The statement is made by Assembly President Ovidio Diaz: "Does the room approve the resolution read?" An unidentified speaker then responds: "It has been approved, Mr Chairman."]

Ovidio Diaz on Rights Restoration

PA300457 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 0327 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Interview with Legislative Assembly President Ovidio Diaz by unidentified reporter in Panama City -- live]

[Text] [Diaz] The Legislative Assembly has just approved a resolution restoring the individual and constitutional rights that had been suspended by decree about 15 days ago. This measure has been taken because of the normal situation currently prevailing in our country and trusting and hoping that the people, at all levels, will be able to understand this decision made by the Legislative Assembly. This measure has not been taken under pressure. The opposite is true. It has been taken with the desire for the people to voice their protest and indignation against the action taken by the U.S. Senate, which aims at reviving the past Big Stick policy, which Latin American peoples totally repudiate.

The purpose of the reestablishment of guarantees is for the people to go to the streets to peacefully demonstrate their repudiation of the U.S. Senate's action.

[Reporter] Concerning this U.S. pressure, if new irregularities occur again, would the constitutional rights be suspended again?

[Diaz] We trust this reestablishment of guarantees will be understood by all sectors, both by the government and the opposition. According to the Constitution, the government can always suspend rights again. We trust in the spirit of Panamanians, regardless of political creed, so they can understand that we want peace and tranquillity to exist and continue to exist here. We know we can settle our domestic agreements through a fruitful dialogue among all sectors, just as we have done at this assembly during many of its critical periods, when neither the government nor the opposition has participated in the approval of many laws. There are some things above party disagreements. Those things are Panamanian national interests.

[Reporter] Is there any indication that the sudden restoration of individual rights has occurred because of U.S. Government pressure?

[Diaz] That is completely false. When we read the measures requested by the U.S. Senate, this measure that speaks of liberty is very small compared to the other requests. [sentence as heard] This measure has been taken because for several weeks now various sectors, who should be heard, have requested this restoration. Also, the assembly officially closes tomorrow, so this was the time for the assembly to use its constitutional powers to take such step.

'Plan' To Destroy Contadora

PA292242 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1926 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Regarding the U.S. Senate resolution against Panama, Ovidio Diaz, president of the Legislative Assembly, has said that it is a part of U.S. actions to break Latin American unity and disrupt the Contadora Group's efforts.

In that regard, he said:

[Begin Diaz recording] For years, they have been trying to destroy the Contadora Group. They have tried to destroy it by infiltrating [as heard] the nations involved. This should be clear. It should be clear that they have tried to destroy the Contadora Group, and that the last meeting was postponed because we learned that there had been infiltration to prevent many of the Central American countries from attending that meeting. This is the first time we mention this. They did not want the Central American countries to come. Why? Because they are against everything concerning the Contadora Group, because the Contradora Group supports dialogue, because it does not support the contras, because it does not favor sending weapons for the Nicaraguan people to kill each other. The Contadora Group maintains exactly the opposite, which is against Reagan's policy. That is why they infiltrate the countries. That is why when it seems that a document is about to be signed within the Contadora Group, something prevents it from being signed. That is the reason for the Esquipulas meeting. Esquipulas is only a movement to destroy the Contadora Group, despite everything that is said in those countries. That is also the reason for the Arias plan. It is also an attitude. Where does all this come from? From diplomacy, from what we call hegemonic diplomacy. [end recording]

30 Jun Demonstration Called

PA300336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Panama City, 29 Jun (AFP) -- The "state of national emergency" in Panama, which suspended individual guarantees on 11 June, will be lifted at 0000 tomorrow, Tuesday, according to a decision made by the Legislative Assembly tonight.

The deputies of the government coalition UNADE [Democratic National Union], which control the assembly, said that the causes that motivated the imposition of the emergency "have disappeared."

Meanwhile, UNADE has called for 1000 tomorrow a huge demonstration to express support for the government of Eric Delvalle and to repudiate the "interventionist" policy of the United States in Panama.

'Open Letter' to U.S. Envoy Davis

PA300252 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 29 Jun 87 pp A-1, A-14

["Open letter" to Arthur Davis, U.S. ambassador to Panama, from Rigoberto Paredes, member of the Legislative Assembly representing the Democratic Revolutionary Party; date and place not given -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /To the ambassador of the United States of America; Mr Ambassador:/

I address you in this /Open Letter/ in reference to the /Concurrent Resolution/ that your country's Senate issued on 25 June 1985. I hope that, through you, my message will reach the conscience of the U.S. people, who have a long tradition of living justice and truth.

I sincerely believe that the U.S. Senate has committed one of its most regrettable mistakes. Seldom has a great and powerful country that calls itself a friend committed a more deplorable act of injustice against a country that has never declared itself an enemy.

The senators are far away in Washington and perhaps they have allowed themselves to be deceived by those who, harboring evil interests, have taken upon themselves the antipatriotic task of denigrating, slandering, and misinforming the people with the aim of attaining political power without the people's approval in the 1989 elections, as stated in the Constitution and the laws of the Republic. However, you are near us and near everything that is happening here in Panama, Mr Ambassador. That is why I ask you to respond so that the world will listen to you, but specially so that, in an act of justice with the U.S. people, who you represent, your answers will contribute to the /truth,/ today unfortunately so very absent from the halls and seats of the Senate.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether you know about any act of sabotage against the Panama Canal by the Panamanians, or about disloyalty by the Panama Defense Forces toward the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in the Panamanian territory of the canal area in the joint effort to maintain and defend the canal.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether or not in Panama two newspapers of open and furious opposition against the Government -- LA PRENSA and EXTRA -- and another independent one -- EL SIGLO -- have circulated with full freedom for several years without any kind of censorship; and whether that freedom was not abused by the newspapers LA PRENSA and EXTRA many times until it became abuse and libertinism without being subject to the sanctions that Panamanian law provides for in these cases.

Whether or not in Panama there are more than 30 radio stations that broadcast many programs freely every day, but especially political programs that even reach the level of gross insults against the president of the Republic, the ministers of state, high ranking officials, the commander of the Defense Forces, and others.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether or not in Panama there are at least four television channels that broadcast their programs and newscasts freely every day, and whether these offer programs in open opposition to the government and programs in which people of all walks of life and social sectors that oppose the government express themselves with full freedom.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether or not there are more than 12 political parties freely registered according to the Electoral Law, many of which participated in the 1984 general elections to elect the president, legislators, mayors, and community representatives, and whether any of these parties have been prevented from meeting or freely holding activities that are natural to them, including demonstrations or peaceful street marches in the major cities.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether nor not any civil, business, trade, professional, union, student, teacher, peasant, sports, or religious organization has been denied the right to meet freely, or whether any of these has had its right to express its opinions through the media curtailed.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether or not there is full freedom of religion in Panama, and whether every day Catholic, Evangelical, and other churches operate without any authority harassing them, and whether or not the Catholic hierarchy expresses itself freely on political matters.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether or not everyone can or cannot transit freely throughout the territory of the Republic, as well and enter and exit the country fulfilling only the normal requirements.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether or not you believe that Panama is a country at peace; whether it is an unstable country or a country in which precisely because of its peace and stability a first rate financial center has been able to develop and flourish.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether or not you have any evidence that the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the Panamanian Government are under the influence and control of the Panama Defense Forces.

I understand that the term /influence/ is hard to define because of its broadness and ambiguity. However, the term /control/ is precise, and in addition to that it was you Americans who invented it, so it will therefore not be difficult for you to give me evidence of this rash assertion by the senators on this matter.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether or not you are aware that in Panama there is a Legislative Assembly that has been operating normally since 1984, when it was democratically elected through popular vote; and whether you know the number of laws of social content for the benefit of the Panamanian people that have been approved; and whether you remember or not that only several days ago Senator Dodd visited the assembly and was granted the floor shortly after in your embassy you had received a large group of legislators to meet with Senator Dodd; and whether on any of these occasions you witnessed or recognized interference by any member of the military.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether or not your government recognized the new government elected in Panama in 1984, and whether from that time to the present your government has any /proof/ of the illegitimacy that has now prompted the Senate to promote the government's ouster.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether or not you have any /proof/, not /allegation,/ as the Senate resolution states, about the participation of the Panama Defense Forces and its commander in the murder of Hugo Spadafora; in the presidential elections of 1984, in drug trafficking or money laundering and corruption; or whether any person, group, or organization has told you that it has or has presented /proof, and if so, do you perhaps know why these proofs have not been made public/ or why they have not been given to Msgr McGrath or placed in a bank safety deposit box.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether or not in the United States one, two, or three "spontaneous" demonstrations are enough for the immediate ordering and undertaking of an "independent" investigation outside the institutions that the Constitution and laws determine, and if so, how then can the proverbial respect that exists in your country toward institutions be explained? I do not want to believe that you or anyone else is acting under the assumption that the nationals of one country are in general more apt or more honest, or simply better than the nationals of another country for the simple reason that the first are Americans and the second Panamanians.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Have you been in a country where constitutional guarantees have been suspended?

Do you know that in other countries the Constitution states the right to adopt this kind of measure to safeguard the integrity of institutions, the lives of citizens, and peace?

Tell us what independent media have been closed without them before having committed flagrant violations of the law and of basic rules of social coexistence.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

What gives you the right to suppose that your democracy is /the/ democracy, the good and only democracy that we are all obligated to obey? Why do you insist on being /gendarmes/ and attempt to treat us as children gone astray? Where do you put the independence of peoples, sovereignty, and international law? Do they not count? Are they not worth anything, Mr Ambassador?

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether you think it is all right for us, or for Japan, France, China, Switzerland, or Argentina to dictate rules of conduct and guidelines to follow in your government's domestic development; or whether it would be all right for our Legislative Assembly to issue a resolution demanding that President Reagan leave office to be tried on charges that have been made against him in connection with the death of General Torrijos.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether you believe that it is an expression of good faith toward Panama that the U.S. Senate should immediately proceed to repeal Law 96-70, which violates the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether you do not believe that because there is no racial discrimination within the Panamanian democracy, no organized crime, nor the high level of crime that exists in your country, it is necessary that the Panamanian Legislative Assembly call for moral sanctions against the U.S. Government because we cannot impose the economic sanctions to which you have access.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Why the aggression against Panama?

Is it because of Contadora?

Is it to maintain control over the Panama Canal forever?

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether or not you believe that /Irrangate/ is clear evidence of irrefutable corruption in your country's government, and that therefore, you have no moral authority to attempt to dictate moral, political, and administrative guidelines to us.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Are the recognitions and public congratulations that U.S. Government agencies, including the DEA, the Attorney General, and U.S. Customs have made in regard to the Panama Defense Forces for their valuable contribution to the repression of drug trafficking, money laundering (Operation Pices), and corruption not true?

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether because the Senate resolution did not achieve its effect of overthrowing the powers constituted in Panama, the next step will be an armed military invasion by the troops stationed in our territory.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether in the United States arrests are or are not made when there are street riots.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether you know how many political prisoners are currently in Panamanian jails, or how many exiles, or how many dead there were during the disturbances promoted by those involved in sedition. I am waiting for a list with names.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether you know who Gabriel Lewis Galindo is. What the MODELO group is. What sedition means. And who prepared the interventionist resolution approved by the U.S. Senate.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

How many times did you visit Gabriel Lewis Galindo's home? How many meetings of the MODELO group did you attend? And whether you were ever used for coup purposes?

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether you know that your daughter Susan has participated and participates in meetings and other activities organized by opposition political groups linked to sedition; and whether you understand the implications of this intervention in the domestic affairs of a country to which you are ambassador, representing the President of the United States.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Whether you know that, upon intervening in the domestic affairs of Panama and making war on Commander Noriega, the Senate is creating conditions to make him /a chieftain at the front of the nationalist cause of a people/ which, before surrendering to the arrogance and shameless interventionism, it is willing to struggle until they achieve their full independence and sovereignty.

/Tell us, Mr Ambassador/

Rigoberto Paredes

Legislator of the Republic of Panama

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S.-PANAMA RELATIONS

PA291902 Panama City Circuito RCP Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Remarks by Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias to foreign and domestic newsmen in Panama City on 29 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Abadia] This is a note that rejects the intolerable and offensive meddling by the Senate in Panama's internal affairs. As the note says, we do not recognize foreign judges or redeemers. We have been extremely surprised by this development, which Panama most strenuously rejects at all levels.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, is there a possibility of breaking relations with the United States?

[Abadia] We hope it will not be necessary.

[Reporter] Is there any Panamanian team trying to ease relations between the two countries at this moment?

[Abadia] The question at this moment is not to ease [suavizar] relations. In such a case, the ones who have to work on this are the Americans themselves. Panama's duty is to defend its dignity and sovereignty at this moment as well as our self-determination in order to chart our own destiny. This is our obligation at this moment. Perhaps their obligation now is different [sea otra].

[Reporter]...[Indistinct interruption by another reporter] armed confrontations in view of the tense situation in the country and the movement of troops in the canal area?

[Abadia] None. At this moment, as far as I know, this is not being considered in any way.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, in the meeting you just held with the Legislative Assembly President Ovidio Diaz, did the Foreign Ministry as such give any guidelines to the Assembly in regard to a resolution that is expected to be issued at this moment?

[Abadia] Yes. This is right. We relayed to the president and to a very distinguished group of legislators some views and perceptions of the Foreign Ministry in order for them to take them or not to take them into account, as they see fit, in the meeting that is going to begin.

[Reporter] What positions have been adopted at the level of Panamanian embassies and consulates abroad?

[Abadia] The same as that of the Foreign Ministry: strong rejection.

[Reporter] Mr. Minister: If the current situation continues, what will be, again, the position of the Panamanian Government?

[Abadia] Our position will continue to be the one we have today. We will not change attitude. We will continue to defend our sovereignty and dignity at any cost, making any sacrifice, and we expect them to reflect, and to do so logically, that things will improve. No country likes to have strained relations with another country. However, this is not a unilateral matter. Logically, relations between two countries are bilateral. They will have to make their own contribution, too.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] of support from any other friendly countries?

[Abadia] Yes, indeed. Many.

[Reporter] Which ones, among them?

[Abadia] Let us keep this in confidence [en la intimidad] at this moment.

[Reporter] Has the government received any explanation from the United States, I mean the government regarding the Senate resolution?

[Abadia] This is premature. The protest note is being delivered today to the ambassador. It is premature to think of rectifications on their part as rapidly as you [word indistinct].

PRD PRESIDENT ON OBJECTIVES OF U.S. ACTION

PA300551 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0424 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Reporter by Eduardo Martinez; passage within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, explained the objectives of ultrarightist forces of the United States, in collusion with oligarchic sectors of the country, who want to create chaos in Panama.

Escobar Bethancourt, negotiator of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties during the government of General Omar Torrijos Herrera, on explaining the objectives of this conspiracy against Panama, stated:

[Bethancourt] "Local persons seek to gain power without having to go to the polls in 1989 while the United States purposed desires not to fulfill the obligations of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties -- above all, the military and civilian evacuation from our country by the end of the century. Their purpose is also to get Panama to withdraw from the Contadora Group, thus paving the way for aggression against Central America, specifically against the Nicaraguan people. Those are the basic reasons why we are the victims of these Senate resolutions, as we have been the victims before of other attitudes in the United States."

[Martinez] The PRD president also said that if the United States had any real intentions of safeguarding the Panamanian interests, they would issue instructions to the Senate to abrogate Law 96-70, which violates the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. Asked about the existing situation of increased U.S. troops in the country without the authorization of the government, Dr Escobar Bethancourt stated:

[Bethancourt] "The increase of U.S. troops is, first of all, a violation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. Second, it is an intimidation or an attempt to intimidate our country by increasing its military presence. Third, it is also a part of U.S. preparations against Central America, specifically against Nicaragua. All of these things are occurring in conjunction with the flagrant U.S. intervention, displayed through their statement, in the domestic affairs of our country."

[Martinez] Referring to current relations between Panama and the United States, the president of the principal political party of the UNADE [Democratic National Union] stated:

[Bethancourt] "Well, I believe that after these events, Panama will continue to maintain relations with the United States, but it will be obvious to our country that its own interests do not necessarily always coincide with the interests of the United States. For example, right now I feel that in the case of the Panamanian Defense Forces, which must continue to work jointly with the United States by virtue of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, this situation has served to demonstrate a solid unity among the ranks of the Defense Forces, a firm loyalty to their leader, and a great awareness of their high sense of responsibility to remain as a united force. Almost all the attacks made from the United States are directed against the Defense Forces and against General Noriega, because they know that he is the backbone. If they can manage to break it, they can install in place of the present government a docile government to their liking."

[Martinez] Finally, the PRD president said that on Tuesday, 30 June, a meeting will be held with other executive committees of the parties that comprise UNADE, to issuing a united resolution in the face of the U.S. intervention.

PDC COMMENTS ON U.S. SENATE RESOLUTION SUPPORT

PA292254 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2155 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Panama City, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The opposition Christian Democratic Party [PDC] said today that the U.S. Senate "identifies" with "the Panamanian people in their struggle for democracy" and in their demands that the Defense Forces not meddle in civilian affairs.

In a communique released by its political committee, Panama's PDC asserts that "democracy and nationalism go hand in hand" and that the U.S. Senate resolution supports rather than intervenes in the Panamanian people's democratic aspirations.

According to the PDC, the Senate backs the aspirations of the majority of Panamanians, who want an investigation of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Army [as received], to take place. Noriega has been accused of corruption and murder. The Panamanian people also want him to be separated from his post for the duration of his trial.

The PDC said: "The people's democratic self-determination is what justifies the nationalist demand for nonintervention."

The PDC mentions eight "pieces of evidence" to show that Noriega, to remain in power, has promoted "interventionism" by the U.S. Army and banks and has sought the support of Cuban and Nicaraguan Presidents Fidel Castro and Daniel Ortega.

According to the PDC, in September 1985 when Noriega "removed" President Nicolas Ardito Barletta from office, Noriega sent a memorandum to then Southern Command Chief General John Galvin, who is now the NATO supreme commander.

According to the PDC, both President Castro and President Ortega have come out in defense of Gen Noriega at various times.

The communique issued by the PDC states that the U.S. Senate resolution is an expression of solidarity with the views of the patriotic junta, which is composed of five opposition political parties, the civilianization crusade (which called for civilian disobedience early in June), and the Panamanian Episcopal Conference.

On Friday, the U.S. Senate approved, with 82 votes for and 2 votes against, a resolution recommending "democratic elections" in Panama and requesting that the soldiers accused of corruption and abuse of power not meddle in civilian affairs.

The U.S. Senate also requested an investigation concerning accusations made against Army officers of corruption and murder, and even requested that until the completion of that investigation, the officers accused should suspend their duties, including Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega, Army commander in chief.

The Senate resolution has elicited the rejection of the Panamanian Government, the Defense Forces, and the Panamanian Legislative Assembly, which described the resolution as "intervention" in Panamanian internal affairs.

PEOPLE'S PARTY URGES UNITY AGAINST U.S.

PA291805 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 29 Jun 87 p 17

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the People's Party [PdP] has issued a communique in which it describes the U.S. Senate's resolution as blatant intervention in our internal affairs and calls for "national cohesiveness to confront the intervention. This requires "a prompt political rectification on the part of the government and the forces that wield power in Panama.

The communique stresses that the Panamanian people's desire to achieve national independence is totally contrary to the United States' imperialist interests." This antagonism is the motor of this crisis."

The communique notes that the senators who charge that the Panamanian regime is not democratic do not criticize regimes such as those of El Salvador, Paraguay, and South Africa. The senators ask for an investigation into the crimes reported by the "Civilianization Crusade" but have never investigated the killing of 22 Panamanians and wounding of 500 other patriots by Yankee soldiers in 1964.

"The resolution of the U.S. Senate is clearly the beginning of a new campaign of Yankee aggression and a more direct form of blackmail to prevent Nicaragua's decolonization at any cost."

The PdP communique urges all the people's organizations to go out and tackle this challenge in a cohesive manner and describes those who support the Senate resolution as traitors and CONTRAS.

The PdP stresses that "solving the people's problems strengthens the nation's fist against aggression."

MATUTINO CRITICIZES SENATE RESOLUTION

PA291709 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 29 Jun 87 p 1

[Editorial: "It May Cost Us Everything We Have, But It Will Cost Them Much Blood"]

[Text] On Thursday, 25 June, the U.S. Senate cast the strongest and most destructive boomerang cast by any nation so far this century.

On that day, that U.S. body, implementing an unthoughtful and suicidal international policy, issued a resolution that is nothing but a tragic gesture like those performed by actors who in the final scene of a drama take off their good-guy mask -- like the legendary Dorian Gray -- and make evident in that scene that everything was a lie they had fabricated and that they had been hiding their rotten condition.

Abusive and arrogant, the U.S. Senate wants to make the world believe that it is aiming its "honest hero's" arms at a name and a man. [paragraph continues]

But it is doing so against the MAN [Manuel Antonio Noriega] whose name and whose people have been mentioned, admired, praised, and decorated for their efforts and achievements in the antidrug struggle. In addition, charges have been made, contradictorily, by the Senate of a country that is the paradise of drugs and drug traffickers since, to its misfortune, the United States is the country with the largest demand for drugs, the one that consumes the most drugs, and the one that pays the most for drugs.

It is not true that the Senate's attack is directed against anyone in particular. The real target is Panama and the reasons are Panama's thesis for peace in Central America and Panama's firm determination to enforce compliance with the treaty that will make us owners of the Panama Canal at the end of this century. Contadora -- the Panamanian thesis for the Central American problem -- wants to stop the bleeding of Latin American blood, because that blood is ours and because Panama has no ties with those who manufacture arms and sell them regardless of the fact that revenues in the millions are based on the death of thousands of people. Besides, Panama has no dispute with anyone over world domination, and for this reason it is not losing any sleep over Daniel Ortega being Sandinist or over Napoleon Duarte seeking, in his own way, to keep the Christian Democratic Party of El Salvador in power, or over De la Madrid maintaining in his hands the well-balanced future of the Aztec nation while proudly marching along whatever ideological path best suits that nation.

The return of the canal to the Panamanians at the end of this century is, for some Americans, a wound that will never heal and even many centuries from now the scar will still be hurting them.

Evidence of this is the fact that the lengthy resolution the Senate has just signed also mentions the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. There they say that they plan to fully comply with what is established in the treaties but, sometimes the mouth says one thing, the heart feels something else, the hands (or feet) may try to do something else again.

There is a third reason that cannot be ignored: Mr Reagan's party and team are pointing to their attempt to rescue the Panama Canal as a political step that will activate U.S. nationalism and reduce the disgrace in the eyes of the world produced by Irangate. This step would perfectly fulfill the role of smokescreen to reduce the expectation over Colonel North's statements, which may have a decisive effect on the future of the U.S. Government machinery.

In their search for an argument with which to accuse Panama, using for this the name of a man, [the U.S. Senate] has made accusations regarding the death of Dr. Hugo Spadafora, the guerrilla doctor. The U.S. Senators have backed their resolution asking the Panamanian Government to first find someone guilty and then to put him on trial, based on what has been explained and on the fact that the regrettable death is still a mystery that has not been cleared up yet. The guilty verdict would fall not only on a man and his name. All the Panamanians, not only those alive now, but all the Panamanians for all time, would be condemned and would have to carry on their foreheads, marked with fire, the seal of indignity if we let an organization that does not have and will never have any right to tell us what to do and how to do it order us about, an organization that is, geographically speaking, far away, and which belongs to people of a different race and language.

In today's world, (if moral values are really valid in relations among people and countries), the United States has the same right to order us what to do and what not to do that we have to order them.

At that same level of command, the Panamanian Legislative Assembly and other legislative bodies in Latin America and the world could, each and every one of them, order the United States to dismiss President Ronald Reagan from his post as President of the United States until the shameful Irangate international scandal is resolved beyond a doubt. Even in that event, the voluntary or forced resignation of Mr Reagan would not oblige anyone in Panama to do anything. This is because in Panama, there are only unconfirmed rumors and statements by a former colonel (who blames Mr Reagan and Ricardo Arias Calderon, Christian Democratic Party President, for the assassination of General Omar Torrijos). On the other hand, in the Irangate case, dozens of statements by U.S. citizens -- most of them close collaborators of Mr Reagan -- are putting together a picture that is seriously threatening Mr Reagan's tenure in the presidency. He may be guilty of having violated the U.S. Constitution, of disobeying in an irresponsible manner a precise order from the Congress, and of bringing disgrace to his country because of his refusal to comply with agreements to eradicate international terrorism.

Moreover, despite the fact that it is always painful to bring back memories about noticeable loss of life in the United States, we should mention the fact that if the Senate wishes to try out its detective abilities, it could use its time will and its many resources by definitely solving the crimes that cost the lives of the great defender of black rights and of former President Kennedy, with an emphasis on the latter, about whom one of the actors in today's history chapters and former member of the HSCA (High Select Committee of the Congress, English abbreviation) said these words:

"I AM CONVINCED THAT A SECOND MAN OPENED FIRE FROM A WOODED HILL...AND POSSIBLY A THIRD ONE FROM...SOMEWHERE ELSE."

These words were said back in 1964. They were made in reference to the doubts about the murder of former President Kennedy. The person who said those words was and still is /Senator Christopher Dodd." [quotation marks as published]

To summarize, the U.S. Senate has no jurisdiction to order Panama or any other country to do anything. It does not have the moral authority even to try it because it stuck in its own widely known mess. It is clear to everyone that these U.S. ultrarightist actions have a target that does not bear a person's name. For these actions: "HIS NAME IS PANAMA." [preceding four words in English]

It is a small, almost microscopic target, but it is an agile, skillful, and uncontrollable target. That is why the resolution they released on the 25th will become the most destructive boomerang that they have ever thrown in their obscure history.

What will the next step be in this unequal battle between the big and strong and the small and weak?

There is a three-part answer:

First, after this unconcealed intervention, there could be a blockade to make us surrender because of hunger.

Second, after the intervention, there could be an invasion that could cost it [the United States] a lot of blood this time, even though we would lose everything.

Third, the boomerang will end up hitting this 20th century Goliath when the world and history demand that it account for its actions.

Then, waiting for their moment, the Panamanian people, who are strong because of their cause and powerful because of their sense of justice, remain united with their president and with the chief of the Defense Forces and confident in the moral strength of the world, which is much larger than the 82 congressmen of the country that is troubled by the impact of Irangate.

CRITICA URGES 'CLOSING RANKS' AROUND DELVALLE

PA291541 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 29 Jun 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Closing Ranks"]

[Text] Once again, bad Panamanians are lending themselves to a conspiracy against the fatherland when we thought that the Republic was marching toward its definite consolidation.

In contrast to the mixture of bad Panamanians and even worse Americans, President Delvalle has issued a call to close ranks in defense of sovereignty and against foreign interference. All of us who, on one side or another, think first about the fatherland rather than in wretched and bastards interests should respond to that call.

A dispassionate reading of the U.S. Senate resolution should lead us to reflection. With the pretext of making democratic appeals, the most reactionary individuals of that body threaten the Panamanians with the soldiers stationed in the national territory: This shows the blackmail and the clear ambition of those who do not accept the existence of an honorable and sovereign country in the center of the U.S. Continent.

At this time there is no room for wavering or timid excuses. President Delvalle's call is directed at all Panamanians and all Panamanians should reply and report themselves present in the face of the threat of foreign military intervention.

We know that we will not count with those who for weeks have been waiting to be received in Washington, passing themselves off as vestal virgins, hiding behind black cassocks, and spewing their poison with the dollars they have stolen from the Panamanian people. Those gentlemen abandoned the fatherland when they could no longer profit from their influence. They fled when they were unmasked.

The Senate refusal to ratify its decision to fulfill the Torrijos-Carter Treaties is another fig leaf which has fallen. It is, purely and simply, proof that behind the entire campaign of slander we find the monster of military intervention which is the hope of a group which wants political power in exchange for surrendering our dignity and territory for all eternity.

The Panamanian people and government are getting ready to elect their new leaders in 1989. The conspirators have fled from that political arena and that democracy. Their fear of facing the people's vote has led them to this unfortunate adventure. Neither their allies nor their dollars will stop the national march to the recovery of the national territory.

U.S. SENATORS BLAMED FOR POTENTIAL INCIDENTS

PA291525 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 29 Jun 87 p 4

[From "The Coffee House" column by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] We can proudly say, /WE ARE PANAMANIAN/ [words within slantlines published in uppercase] after reading the firm and clear remarks by the Defense Forces' General Staff, President Eric A. Delvalle, Supreme Court President Marisol Reyes de Vasquez, and Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias. We are at another stage of generation-long struggle [Piramide Generacional].

The group of senators who, with an opportunist intention, signed a resolution against Panama will be judged by history. These senators are responsible for any tragic incidents that may befall U.S. citizens.

ODCA URGES DELVALLE TO PROBE DIAZ HERRERA CHARGES

PA262205 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0008 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Caracas, 23 Jun (EFE) -- The Christian Democratic Organization of America (ODCA) has urged the Panamanian president to carry out a thorough investigation on charges of corruption and other crimes leveled days ago by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera.

The ODCA, whose secretary general is Venezuelan Hilarion Cardozo, sent a letter to Panamanian President Eric Delvalle urging him to clarify the charges leveled by retired Col Diaz Herrera. [passage omitted]

The ODCA letter, which is signed by Cardozo, points out that the anguishing moments experienced by the Panamanian people in the past days and the questions in the minds of the international opinion "oblige your government to carry out an impartial investigation" about the incidents. [passage omitted]

In addition, the Christian Democrats told Delvalle that the good name and prestige of Panama as a member of the Contadora America, and the authority of the president himself, are at risk here.

The ODCA urges the Panamanian president to determine responsibilities and apply the necessary punishments to "introduce needed corrective measures into national life."

PRESIDENT ALFONSIN ON ELECTIONS, ECONOMY

PY291945 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1533 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Speech by President Raul Alfonsin from Tandil Municipality City Hall, Buenos Aires Province -- live]

[Excerpts] Mr Municipal Intendant, Mr President of the Municipal Council, Mr President of the honorable National Chamber of Deputies, Madame Deputy Governor, bishop of this diocese, officials, friends of Tandil.

We are here in this city under the special circumstance of the development of the democratic life of our nation. We have said several time that in order for democracy to prevail it is not only necessary to have the institutions of the Republic, it is also absolutely necessary to have the will of the people, a commitment by every citizen to participate.

In about 60 days the most important civic event in a democracy is going to take place. In a very short time the Argentine people are going to vote not only to elect their intendants, governors, and deputies but also to celebrate the inauguration of a new stage of politics after decades of no elections of this kind. [applause] [passage omitted]

I am not going to participate in any political party activities but I am going to travel around the Republic asking the Argentine people to punish at the polls those who advocate sectarianism. [applause] The most important thing nowadays is to achieve coexistence and to enhance efforts in the different political or ideological fields to achieve the kind of Argentina we all want on the basis of discussion, dialogue, and coexistence among all the Argentine people. I am going to travel around the Republic to ask the people to accept this important responsibility because it involves the consolidation of democracy through the full exercise of their rights as citizens. [passage omitted]

People must express their feelings; no one should be ambiguous about issues nowadays because, as I have said, we are not just electing our leaders, we are choosing the direction, a very important direction for the country, which must be achieved through discussion, and this is why dialogue is necessary. Different projects should be presented and the different political forces should express their positions about them. We are not now living under a dictatorship, as we did in the past, when a vertical policy almost seemed logical. [passage omitted]

These elections will address issues on which we do not agree, and I am sure everyone will keep these issues in mind as he decides how to vote. Let me give an example now from some of the banners I am reading. We have reorganized the economy of the country. The national productive sector was disorganized. We could not expect solutions overnight. It was absolutely necessary to adopt the basic principle that we wanted to create a state very much concerned with social issues. This is why it was absolutely necessary to organize the national nutritional program. [passage omitted]

For many difficult years, when we had to take risks, this modest man now talking to you raised his voice in defense of human rights. A president has a great responsibility in this matter. He has a direct responsibility. I would say a personal responsibility. We have the satisfaction of leading the world with regard to respect for human rights. This does not depend on the will of a single individual or group of people. The entire Argentine people participated in this defense. We are a leader because we have punished torturers and murderers, as we promised during the election campaign. [passage omitted]

We believed it was necessary to establish that there is no impunity in Argentina; and because there is no impunity, the president, on behalf of the Argentine people, has received about 10 awards for the defense of human rights in Argentina. [applause]

The Argentine people should be proud because no other country on earth -- not in Latin America, the Americas, Europe, Africa or Asia -- has accomplished what Argentina has in the field of human rights. Here, the main members of the junta have been imprisoned. [applause]

But what is this game some people want to play? There is also a responsibility to the future. It is not a question of taking an extreme position in defense of human rights and unconsciously destroying human rights. Democracy is not in danger here; it cannot be in danger. The democracy we are building is stable and permanent. However, we could have had bloody events which would have stained our history and shed our blood. And in the name of our children and human rights, we acted on our convictions by doing exactly what we said we were going to do during the electoral campaign. Therefore, there is no amnesty or impunity here, and we Argentines can be proud of what we are doing. [applause] [passage omitted]

There are other issues the Argentine people have been discussing. The government inherited heavy burdens in the economic field. The most serious is the foreign debt. On this issue it is necessary for every citizen to demand that the leaders of the different political parties state how they feel about the foreign debt, and what they believe would be the best thing for the country.

There are some politicians who are quick to say that all the debt should be paid immediately. This is absurd. There are others who say that nothing should be paid. By doing this, industry would be paralyzed in 6 months. In contrast there are others who are demanding at all international meetings, in all the state organizations of the various countries, and in university meetings a different consideration because they believe the debt has already been paid in part.

Following World War II the United States was great and imaginative. The European democracies put an end to the old routines and the Marshall Plan supported all the efforts by the societies that were enjoying a new freedom. But here in Latin America new democracies are being born, and that imagination, intelligence, and altruism are now appearing. Contrary to the Marshall Plan, here in the last 5 years about \$50 billion has gone to the developed north. In other words, we continue to demand the understanding that the debt is a political issue. In all international meetings we are asking that as a basic element of universal justice, the developed world understand the need for consideration by freezing interest rates and placing them at an appropriate level to allow the development of the new democracies who are demanding justice.

Everyone from one side of the country to the other should say what he feels about the debt. There are many positions. These are the great and serious issues of the Republic. The national Congress has also decided to transfer the capital of the Republic. This is a project that must also be carried out. [passage omitted]

COMMUNIST LEADER ON 'PURGE' OF 'TORTURERS'

PY241811 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1445 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (NA) -- Patricio Etchegaray, a leader of the Argentine Communist Party [PCA], has stressed that the "popular sector must take into account the liquidation of the national security doctrine when dealing with the military problem" and that "the consequent reorganization of the Armed Forces must necessarily include a profound purge of all torturers."

He added that "the new factor in the leftist sector is that it is no longer one-colored and it no longer exhausts itself only in the Marxist left. Today the idea of a liberation front is growing in the Peronist, Radical, and Intransigent Parties and there is a new image of the left that is basically based on the idea of a liberation front. This has never before been clearly implemented in this country." He also stated that "we do not support Videla or the dictatorship" and he said that "this is an error and an attack against the PCA and I would say we are faced with tremendous and vulgar simplism."

In an interview published today in the morning newspaper PAGINA 12, Etchegaray states that during the 16th PCA Congress "there was talk about a deviation of a reformist type that prevented the PCA's struggle from a more efficient accumulation of forces in the revolutionary field." The communist leader stated that the PCA opposes the suppression of conscription because "we believe people have the right to learn to defend themselves from their enemies. There must be conscription within the framework of a military doctrine of national defense."

Asked whether the communists would find it inconvenient to field a homosexual candidate at the head of their lists, he said "this is not a real problem since all the probable candidates are heterosexual."

The member of the PCA's Political Committee stated "we have something new here, different, and it is called the Broad Liberation Front (FRAL), which includes Peronists, Radicals, Intransigents, and the traditional left, those who are fighting for democracy, liberation and social justice."

PAYMENT FOR GAS EXPORTS DELAYED; CRISIS LOOMING

PY292205 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] The National Treasury is facing a crisis because Argentina has been delaying the payments for the gas it buys. Finance Minister Juan Cariaga said that until we get paid for 6 months' worth of gas exports, we will not disburse all the allotments provided for in the nation's annual budget. The National Treasury is having a hard time, according to Cariaga, but the government will keep enforcing financial discipline as the only way to maintain stability.

The delay in the payment of Argentina's debt has negative effects and is hampering our economic reactivation. However, the government is very optimistic about the possible results of the meeting of Bolivian and Argentine under secretaries scheduled for the 1st week of July.

Cariaga stated: We will not sacrifice the stability we have obtained thanks to the people's courage and self-sacrifice. Thus, despite the situation of the National Treasury, prices and the exchange rate will be maintained because the economic program carried out at the expense of the people must not be scuttled by an external factor. The National Treasury cannot spend more than it has. If it did, it would be forced to get a government loan, thus risking an outbreak of inflation, Juan Cariaga concluded.

AEROFLOT REQUESTS AUTHORIZATION FOR OPERATIONS

PY292029 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Jun 87 p 3

[Excerpt] Civil Aviation Under Secretary Jose Hugo Vilar has stated that "the authorization for the Soviet commercial airline Aeroflot to begin operations in Bolivia is at the government level."

Interviewed by a reporter of EL DIARIO, Vilar stated that some technical requirements must be fulfilled before authorization is granted. He added that Aeroflot's request, submitted a few years ago, has not prospered.

Vilar reported that Aeroflot has again presented a request for authorization to begin operations in Bolivia, and that it is at the government level now, because a bilateral aviation agreement would need to be signed between Bolivia and the Soviet Union.

He said an authorization of this nature must be reciprocal, that is, Lloyd Bolivian Airline (LAB) must also be authorized to fly to the Soviet Union.

He explained that Aeroflot's request is being studied at the intergovernmental level.

"Only when the two countries reach an agreement will we be able to take action, reviewing the technical and operational aspects of the agreement. This is our function," he stated.

He added that all other international airlines operating in Bolivia must be consulted before granting an authorization to the Soviet Airline Aeroflot. [passage omitted]

GARRETT DECLINES INVITATION TO VISIT USSR

PY252220 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Bolivian Vice President Julio Garrett has addressed a note to Mikhail Emilianov, USSR charge d'affaires in Bolivia, expressing his regret for being unable to accept the invitation to visit the Soviet Union that was sent to his office.

Garrett justified his decision to decline the invitation by explaining he has previous engagements that will keep him busy until mid-July.

Garrett thanked the USSR Supreme Soviet for its cordiality, and commented on the importance of the promotion of congressional level relation between the two countries. He concluded by stating that the trip of Bolivian deputies and senators to the USSR will effectively contribute to that end.

ADN MEETING REELECTS BANZER, REAFFIRMS UNITY

PY292222 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] The national meeting of the ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action] ended yesterday with a special ceremony held at the domed stadium in La Paz. At this meeting the ADN reaffirmed it is not interested in cogovernment [with the ruling Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, MNR] and reelected former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez as party president.

The national meeting of the ADN discussed the party's strategy and policy for the upcoming municipal elections. Internal problems were also evaluated at the meeting, and reports given to the news media indicate that total agreement was reached regarding the various topics.

Hugo Banzer Suarez was elected unanimously, thus strengthening the party's unity around this political leader who is supported by all factions.

ADN Executive Secretary Guillermo Fortun Suarez said the party considers that the objective of the "pact for democracy" has never been to establish an ADN-MNR cogovernment.

Evaluating the results of the meeting, Fortun said it demonstrated the strength of the Bolivian democratic system. He said that the ADN decided on the future actions it will take, preserving its inalienable unity and nationalism, in order to participate in the municipal elections and make its usual contribution to the country's well-being.

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK TO EXPAND -- The project for the expansion of the national telecommunications network will benefit 31 percent of the population. ENTEL [National Telecommunications Enterprise] authorities have confirmed this report. This project has been approved and must now be ratified by the National Economic and Planning Council. It will benefit 33 rural towns throughout the national territory. In the beginning it will provide services to 6,674 homes, and eventually, there will be 27,527 telephone lines. In this manner, ENTEL will provide services to a total of 1,976,156 people. [Excerpt] [La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 87 PY]

BRIZOLA ADVISER ACCUSED IN SARNEY ATTACK

PY300237 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2255 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Excerpt] The federal police today questioned three persons accused of participating in the demonstrations on Thursday night against President Jose Sarney. One of them is Danilo Groff, a former adviser to ex-Governor Leonel Brizola. The police have not released the names of the other two persons.

(Carlos Mandin de Oliveira), chief of the Federal Police Department of Political and Social Order, who is, investigating the attack on the president, today questioned neon sign installer Jose Paulo Herrera, 26 years old. Herrera identified himself as a vote canvasser for the Democratic Labor Party [PDT]. He said that during the last elections he worked for three deputies. Herrera revealed the names of several party members who participated in the attack on President Sarney and allegedly threw stones at the presidential bus.

One of the main persons suspected of participating in the demonstrations in Rio de Janeiro is Danilo Groff, former adviser to ex-Governor Leonel Brizola. Groff was one of the persons accused by Jose Herrera of leading the attack on the president last Thursday night. Groff was detained this afternoon in his apartment in the Barra de Tijuca neighborhood. [passage omitted]

SARNEY WILLING TO PARTICIPATE IN DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

PY291509 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Jun 87 p 26

[From the Brasilia Office]

[Text] President Jose Sarney is willing to personally participate in the next round of the Brazilian foreign debt negotiations in order to give them a political tone. It was reported on 26 June at Planalto Palace that during the past few days, the president has been meeting with Marcilio Marques Moreira, the Brazilian ambassador to Washington, to receive reports on the reactions to the Bresser plan by U.S. Government officials and by the international financial community.

Planalto Palace expects that the next round of talks will begin during the first 15 days of July, when Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser is scheduled to travel to Washington and Europe.

Next week Bresser will submit the macroeconomic plan to President Sarney and will be taking copies of the plan when he travels to the United States. The plan's two most important points pertain to resuming economic growth and achieving stability in the balance of payments.

During the negotiations, the government intends to win 15- and 16-year deadlines for payment of the debt, a rollover guarantee for at least 50 percent of the accrued interest, and longer grace periods. The government also hopes to obtain a multiyear agreement so that it can plan its medium-term economic policy more calmly.

Meanwhile, President Sarney believes the foreign debt negotiations must be given a political tone and in order to achieve this he is willing to participate in them when it is deemed necessary through high level contacts with the authorities of the developed countries.

Planalto Palace believes that during the upcoming negotiations it will be necessary to obtain from the creditor countries a guarantee that there will be a continuous flow of resources for the country.

Disbelieves Workers Will Strike

PY251943 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Yesterday in Belo Horizonte, President Jose Sarney affirmed that he does not believe workers will join the general strike against the Bresser Plan which has been called for 15 July by the labor organizations. He said that when the Cruzado Plan I was implemented, the reaction was the same, and he added that the workers will come to realize that the Bresser Plan is designed to improve the economic situation of the country and create a climate of stability.

Sarney also said the criticism of the new strike law by the workers union is not justified. The new law, Sarney added, will be discussed in Congress, after having been broadly debated in the labor sector. The president noted that the new strike law can be improved by the deputies and senators.

According to Sarney, social problems have not lost priority in the list of discussions by the Constituent Assembly. He also insisted that the country will be given a modern constitution that will guarantee the people's social rights.

BRIEFS

YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK -- A yellow fever outbreak has already killed eight people in Goias State. [Summary] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jun 87 PY]

SUSPECT ARRESTED IN ATTACK ON CARABINEROS

PY291555 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0316 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Santiago, 28 Jun (EFE) -- An unidentified individual has been placed at the disposal of the Santiago Military Court on charges of having shot at three Carabineros on the night of 26 June.

The Chilean Government News Agency ORBE today reported that the individual was carrying a Czechoslovak-made submachinegun and a bag of clothes that were reportedly worn in another attack on Carabineros.

It was also reported that the individual was taken to the former penitentiary building, where he or she is being held incommunicado, and far from the other prisoners.

DEL VALLE LAUDS FRG DECISION ON TERROR SUSPECTS

PY300223 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 26 Jun 87 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has described as "absolutely correct" an attitude adopted by the FRG Interior Ministry. The FRG interior minister stated that it is not appropriate to grant political asylum to 14 people indicted in Chile for involvement in terrorist actions.

Del Valle also considered it inappropriate to grant political asylum as such, as proposed this week in political rallies held in the Netherlands, Belgium, and Australia.

Del Valle said: "These people are subject to the Chilean courts and could be sentenced by the Chilean courts. Thus, it is appropriate for the sentences to be handed down in Chile."

What could happen is that, in the event that a pardon is granted, the FRG would ask that those people be allowed to go to the FRG by means of a political asylum.

"However, for this to take place, some measure, such as a pardon, must first be handed down in Chile," Del Valle said.

The campaign being conducted abroad concerns 14 people involved in terrorist actions, including the killing of former Intelligence Director Roger Vergara and General Carol Urzua, the late Santiago intendant.

The rallies in these countries seek to have the Bonn Government accept as refugees the 14 indicted persons who face the death penalty in Chile for involvement in those terrorist actions.

TWO BOMBS EXPLODE AT TALCA ELECTORAL OFFICES

PY292019 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Report by Talca National Radio Station reporter]

[Excerpt] Two time-bombs exploded within 10 minutes of each other at the Talca electoral registration offices, surprising police and security force members who appeared immediately after the first explosion. Three people were injured, one of them seriously, and the registration offices were severely damaged.

The first explosion took place at 0530 this morning, and the second at 0540. Both occurred on (Sofor) Avenue between East 1st and West 1st Streets. The first bomb, which consisted of 400 grams of ammonium gelignite, destroyed the window where it was placed and damaged typewriters and the telephone desk in the secretarial and reception rooms.

The second explosion, caused by a similar bomb, occurred near a lamp post 3 meters from the electoral registration offices. The explosion injured Manuel Alzamora Lemos, 61, a local reporter of LA TERCERA DE LA HORA newspaper. After receiving first aid at the regional hospital, Alzamora Lemos was taken to Santiago because vital organs in his chest and head were seriously injured.

Watchman Eduardo de Rios Reyes and Luis Barrios Torres, who were also injured, were taken to the Talca hospital.

COALITION REPLACES PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

PY262248 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Excerpts] A new leftist coalition was officially established today. It is called the United Left Coalition [Coalicion Izquierda Unida] and it is made up of the Christian Left; the MAPU [United Popular Action Movement]; MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left]; the Communist Party of Chile [PCCH]; the Radical Party; the Socialist Party-historic faction; and the Socialist Party of Chile. The new coalition will be headed by former Chilean Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda.

In a news conference, Luis Fernando Luengo, a member of Radical Party and the acting president of the United Left, said Chile is experiencing a national emergency which compels all citizens to assume the serious responsibilities caused by the present political situation. This means a call for unity in all sectors to achieve the democratization of the country.

[Begin Luis Fernando Luengo recording] The signatories have established this new coalition committee which is to be made up of representatives from all the parties that make up this coalition and headed by Comrade Clodomiro Almeyda Medina, former Chilean vice president and former Chilean foreign minister during Salvador Allende's administration, who is today persecuted by the dictatorship for his courageous defense of the inalienable right of all Chileans to live in their fatherland.

In view of the fact that Comrade Almeyda is temporarily impeded from fully exercising the presidency of the coalition, Comrade Luis Fernando Luengo, president of the Radical Party, has been appointed acting president of the coalition. [end recording]

Luis Fernando Luengo has stated that this new leftist coalition will make every effort to help restore democracy and freedom in Chile.

[Begin Luis Fernando Luengo recording] In view of the present situation, the Chilean leftist forces have assumed the historic responsibility of uniting to promote social mobilization to demand national needs, particularly those of the lower and middle classes which are the main protagonists in the struggle to achieve freedom and democracy. To this end, we will establish a command that will struggle for popular demands and for the holding of free and democratic elections. In addition, we are establishing this coalition to further our permanent objective of establishing the foundation for the unity of the entire national opposition sector to be able to defeat Pinochet's plans and those of his regime to perpetuate him in power. [end recording]

German Correa, leader of the Socialist Party-Almeyda faction, has said that although this new coalition replaces the MDP [People's Democratic Movement], the later will continue to operate until all pending issues are finished. [passage omitted]

In a 12-page manifesto, the United Left establishes that it will work for the return of democracy; strengthen and promote the popular movement; establish a transition government; and hold free elections. Among the main tasks the new coalition has set for itself during the transition period are: the repeal of the 1980 Constitution; the restoration of political freedoms; the dissolution of repressive organizations; the democratization of the judicial branch; and the drafting of an emergency economic program.

COMMUNIST MARIA MALUENDA REGISTERS TO VOTE

PY271731 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Commenting on her decision to register at the national voter registry, Communist Party [PCCh] militant Maria Maluenda said it is part of the struggle of the Chilean people to recover their sovereignty and democracy. The former legislator has registered at the voter registry, even though the PCCh Central Committee opposes the registration of its militants. The former deputy went to the national voter registration office at the corner of Copiapo and Lord Cochran Streets, in the company of (Edgardo Condesa) and (Monica Giminez), who are members of the Committee to Promote Free Elections, and well-known radio reporter Ricardo Garcia. [passage omitted]

Asked what will be the attitude adopted by other members of the PCCh, Maria Maluenda said:

[Begin Maria Maluenda recording] I believe that at this time, the important question is not about associations or political parties, but rather it is about the task that Chileans as a whole face. We must realize that everything we do to help achieve a consensus is positive, as stated by Hortensia Bussi, Salvador Allende's widow. I believe this is not the time for political parties to consider or take private matters into account. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Regarding rumors that the PCCh has decided to expel about 15 members for supporting the campaign to promote free elections, Maluenda said: I have no information in this regard.

FARC CLAIMS BARCO TRYING TO SUSPEND TRUCE

PA292223 Paris AFP in Spanish 1659 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Bogota, 27 Jun (AFP) -- In a letter published today by Bogota's newspapers, the Communist FARC guerrillas accuse Colombian President Virgilio Barco Vargas of planning to end the truce in effect throughout the country.

The letter is a reply to the speech delivered by the president following a FARC attack on a military convoy in Caqueta Department on 17 June, in which 27 soldiers were killed.

"Mr President," the FARC command stated, "suddenly you are misinformed about public order."

The guerrilla group stated that the agreements signed in 1984 with the government of President Belisario Betancur constituted an "armistice" that was supervised by a verification commission. That commission was dissolved in 1986 by the new administration which entrusted that mission to a presidential adviser.

The FARC added that "the offensive military operations against the FARC fronts must be suspended" so that an effective truce can exist.

Recalling the president's statement that from now on the truce will be broken wherever the public forces are attacked, the FARC stated that this "is nothing but the beginning of the breaking of the truce throughout the country."

In the letter, the leaders of the oldest and most important Colombian guerrilla group reaffirm their desire for peace and justice and ask to talk "with a high-level government commission" as soon as possible.

They also ask for the dissolution of the death squads and for a stop to "the sabotage of the popular election of the mayors, which is the real objective of the official break in the truce."

The mayors of the various cities will be elected in 1988 for the first time through universal suffrage. This initiative, which was first launched by the Betancur administration and then promoted by his successor, should considerably change the country's political panorama, which for decades has been characterized by caciquism and influence peddling.

PAREDES PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CSSR, MEETS LEADERS

For coverage of the visit by Foreign Affairs Minister Julio Londono Paredes to Czechoslovakia, including his meetings with President Gustav Husak and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 29 June East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GARCIA EXPRESSES HOPE IN NEW CABINET MEMBERS

PA292155 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1716 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] On 28 July 1985, when I swore in this government's first Cabinet, many problems were afflicting Peru. We did not know exactly what it meant to rule. However, we had tremendous capital: the people's expectations and trust. We had the people's will. We had the country's willingness to believe in us.

Today, I feel as if this trust has decreased and become weaker. We began the first few months with great enthusiasm. We wanted to renew structures and overcome red tape. The [presidential] balcony became an instrument for direct dialogue. However, the enthusiasm gradually decreased. There was more of a routine. There was more inertia.

In the first few months, the economic effort noticeably reduced inflation, and it was believed to be permanently reduced. However, in the past 6 months, inflation increased and, with it, the problems of an uncertain fiscal budget.

In the first few months and with the first Cabinet, it seemed that a new moral boost was going to put a quick end to the old style. However, arrogance and sectarianism slowly began to show, and -- why not mention it -- we were unable to overcome bribery and graft.

In the first few months it seemed that an anti-imperialist and popular government deserved a respite from violence. However, crime and death increased.

After 2 years it seems that, amid the battle, the fighters are feeling weary, uncertain, and helpless. They want to go back to the starting point. Receiving the oath of this new Cabinet, I urge its members to rebuild expectations and hope, our biggest treasure.

Our people know that the struggle to rebuild the country is long and has been affected by grave incidents. However, the people do not concede that the president or those who speak on his behalf have given up or feel tired. They do not accept half-truths. To rebuild what we had at the beginning -- the people's trust -- which should not end, we must tell the whole truth and admit there are problems. However, we must prove that the government is not lowering its guard or surrendering.

There were, are, and will be grave problems. Strikes, crime, and disputes do not discourage the people. The people have had to face grave problems for many centuries. However, they would lose trust if they saw their leaders settling for defeat or inertia.

Peru knows that, in 2 years, we have advanced. We have advanced 100 meters along the road. The people know that in recent months we have regressed 40-50 of those 100 meters. This is true, and it should not be that way. But it is also true that we did not go back to the starting point and that we have advanced.

The willingness to work was great at the beginning, but it gradually decreased, perhaps because of weariness. However, we have not gone back to the total apathy of the past.

Inflation was 180 [percent]. It dropped to 60. Some now say that it will rise to 90. Perhaps it will. However, by becoming aware of it we should forcefully resume the struggle. The citizens know their situation has recently improved somewhat. However, they feel they are beginning to lose some of what they recovered. They must be told that they have not completely lost what they achieved.

We had started [the government] as if we had to carry a big load to the top of the hill, and we have found weariness and fear halfway there. We feel the load is discouraging us and is making us go back. However, we must say we have not gone back to the starting point. We must regroup. We must not be afraid of the weather. We must ignore the pessimists, bearers of bad news. We must find the strength and encouragement to start again.

The country must know we are aware of our weaknesses and problems. But it must also know that we will never give up. We want a big, free, and just Peru. We want a Peru that will be the vanguard of a better world. We want a state with human mysticism. We want a more moral and Christian state. We want a state that will organize the comunards, win over the people's mothers, seek the poor, the sick, the misunderstood, and the inmates. We want all that, and for that we want trust. To earn that trust we must tell the truth. If everything were lost we would still have words, and if words fade, we will have their echo to continue telling the truth. [applause]

I thank the previous cabinet headed by my comrade and brother, Luis Alva Castro. I thank all the members of that Cabinet, [applause] without exception. I thank them for their effort and willingness. I thank them with fraternal gratitude, with the affection of a brother. To the new Cabinet I say that I entrust great and historic intentions. I also trust that the Cabinet members will have the strength to resume their great work. Long live Peru. [shouts: Viva!] [applause]

PRESIDENT ALAN GARCIA VIEWS ECONOMY, SOCIETY

FL261452 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1237 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Statements made by President Alan Garcia to unidentified PRENSA LATINA reporters; place, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Garcia] First, allow me to greet the Cuban people now that I have the chance to address them and to confirm Peru's fraternity and closeness with the Cuban people, the interest with which we have followed its process, and the close political relations we maintain in both international and bilateral matters.

The APRA government, the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, is almost 2 years old in Peru. When we got here we faced two kinds of problems: the immediate crisis for which some measures could be taken and the large, centuries-old problem of the unfair structure in our economy and society. In the first case, we had two areas, the economic area and the political violence. In the economic area, the balance is a positive one. We received a country with high inflation, thus a low consumption level, and, as a result of this, diminishing production. We had inflation and recession, and an enormous debt. We made some decisions. We stopped paying the debt, paying only some creditors that were of interest to Peru as it suited us. Second, we used those resources to boost domestic economic growth. In 1986, Peru grew more than any of the other countries on our continent.

In the area of political violence, you know very well that we received a country with an enormous load of social hostility and violence, very different to the rational and political violence of the sixties and seventies of the old Latin American guerrilla. I would say a behavior, an emotional response and attitude that resulted in armed groups in the mountains of Peru, in the Andes, involving peasant communities -- sometimes by force. The previous government dealt with this through the Armed Forces. All this resulted in thousands of deaths.

During our administration, since 1985, in the past 2 years, violence has increased because violence ceased in the Andes -- or rather, lost intensity -- and came down to the cities. [Words indistinct] hundreds of policemen had died.

There have been times of setbacks in this new proposal to fight violence with a serene violence. This is the violence of the (?state), which should never descend into brutality or impatience. We have had painful setbacks. A year ago, there was a prison riot. A mistaken approach by the police led to atrocities. People who had already surrendered were exterminated. These are events that illustrate how the instruments of power are also contaminated with the same violence and how the state suffers the same limitations in fighting outside violence.

New problems have emerged that we have to overcome. As concerns violence, we have come up with a short-term response without the "disappeared," without large mass executions, as in the past. We have not been able to put an end to the violence, but I am convinced that it will end if we act democratically and gradually, with the patience that a democratic state should practice.

We are left with the big problem, the real problem. That is the problem of a society that has been plundered for centuries, a society that has lived for only one city, which is the capital; the problem of a society without sufficient agricultural production; the problem of a society that aspires to consumption in the style of the American way of life [preceding three words in English], a society that wants the same aesthetical consumption as richer countries do. We have the problem of disassociation and lack of national identity, culturally and economically. Those are the basic problems. That is the basic problem; the problem of poverty, regional inequality, lack of cultural identity. That is something we are still lagging in.

We have to have regional redistribution. Eighty percent of the country's industry, 80 percent of the country's credit is in the capital, Lima. It's as if Havana were 80 percent of all Cuba. Over 30 percent of the population lives in Lima, but it has 80 percent of the investment, the industry. This requires a redistribution [words indistinct] not only our middle class, our industrial bourgeoisie, but also our working people. Who is going to make them understand that the economy must be decentralized? Who, when historically, we all have the Lima fixation, of coming to Lima and staying there because Lima is the Spanish capital. That is a long standing problem.

It is tied in with social redistribution, economic redistribution. We are still a country in which the more powerful groups, sectors -- which some here have called the 12 apostles, the 12 apostles and their disciples, the 72 and more [reporters laugh] -- control much of the national income and investment. This is a two-fold problem. First, a large portion of the population, which has little money, is not a market for development. It is not a consumption market because there is still a great deal of poverty. We have done a bit but not enough.

What we have wanted to do on this score is take a leap forward by getting our country to play more of a leading role in the Third World, in the Nonaligned Movement, which represents the right of poor countries to a place in history and in decisionmaking, by responding first to the big international prosecutor of the capitalist system, which is the IMF, as the creditor, and telling it: We are not paying you as long as Peru is unable to emerge from its backwardness. Second, responding to it as the big agitator of the liberal theory, which by the way, has grown increasingly stale and causes increasing misery to our countries when the IMF forces them to follow the liberal economic theory.

The IMF acts as if all countries were the same. As if the rich countries and the poor countries could be treated in the same manner and with the same theories. That is what we repudiate, what we reject. The rich of the world, since Roman times, have always entertained a prejudice, and that prejudice is a Western bias. That is to say, we are the only civilization, everyone else is a barbarian. We have to impose this single civilization on them; the liberal theory in this case. We say, wait a moment; that might be good for the rich countries. We don't know, it's another world. But for us, the poor of the earth, that concept is no good. They say, you have to open the windows of the economy to allow international products to come in, so there will be competition between national and foreign economy. The only thing this does is destroy the national economy because of the enormous power of the world economy.

We end up buying foreign products and then our money is devalued, because we are left without dollars. Then they say, you must raise the interests of the national currency in the banks to prevent the people from buying dollars, you must balance the interest rates with the devaluation. The only thing this brings about is an increase in national prices. So they say, if the national prices go up, you must raise the cost of the dollar and allow your currency to be devalued. All this leads us to an inflationary crisis which gives rise to less consumption and consequently less production.

I believe circumstances are right for the birth of something important in Latin America. This could be integration, the willingness for continental integration, the integration of continental decisionmaking, more than technocratic, industrial integration -- the integration of continental political decisionmaking. Within this framework and as a united Latin America [words indistinct] we are part of the Nonaligned Movement. As a united Latin America, defending its economy, we also defend the continent's political sovereignty.

In the last 2 years, we joined (words indistinct) in the Nicaraguan struggle, we see the Latin American struggle. We see in these people's effort, the effort to defend themselves from the oppressive and prepotent power of the enormous wealth of a big country which, in my opinion, has not had the best foreign policy in recent times. Thus, how can we ignore the subject?

I have been in Managua, we have ...[changes thought] Of course, when you say that, there is some applause here in the country, but when you say, well, let's give them concrete aid.... [changes thought] It is true that Peru is poor. Of course it is, you can see that. But as poor as we might be, there will always be a few million, some oil, some processed fish to help a country that is the trench, the vanguard -- the ones at the forefront -- against imperialism.

We are an Andean people, an Indian and Mestizo people. We have an African component too; we have a lot of black influence, culture, and blood. We also have a Chinese component from the last century. It is an historical cocktail of races. All this gives us a lack of essential consistency. The Andes were abandoned to come to Lima, a port of escape for the Spaniards. Cuzco, the historical capital, was left behind in the Andes. The peasants forgot about agriculture. We then received a European, American cultural education. All our folklore, our cultural strength, our race have been pushed aside. So in this lies a (?protest) and a desire to rescue our history.

The problem is in the head of many people who, since they have no human, spiritual satisfaction, are consuming drugs or alcohol. The real problem is within men, not in the air. Our message must be the humanization of world politics. That is what I believe is important in the experience of Latin America, the Third World. We are poor countries that should seek a model of development that will not take us to, or make us dream of missiles, rockets, and world domination. That is insane. We must give a spiritual message of humanity in response to the mad development of the world. We must say, we have to reinforce the spiritual resources that make us more satisfied and freer human beings.

Returning to the initial thrust of the question [as heard] I believe Mr Gorbachev has been a breath of fresh air, and we are closely following his work. I hope he is successful in his daring proposals to get rid of nuclear arms and to modify, make Soviet domestic policy more flexible. I have developed -- I would not call it friendship -- a great affection for President Castro. President Castro is an historic, legendary figure, I was telling him, for my generation and for generations before mine. I had the good fortune to see him at the Harare meeting and to get to know him. We talked at length, and as is his habit, very early in the morning. I can appreciate his work and his very pragmatic approach. I feel that President Castro is a very mature man, very mature.

Of course, Peruvian politicians have failed to understand the Cuban issue for a long time. But time has made things more clear. In addition, with the force of time itself and the new circumstances, time has made us speak a more similar language on topics such as Latin America, anti-imperialism, Central America, the debt, and the necessary pragmatism that our societies require. I was telling this to President Castro: How much our societies have become more complex with all these satellites, with news becoming more accessible worldwide. How one would like to declare that things have changed and all one has to compromise. How we have to work hard and move people slowly so that the person moved doesn't realize he is being moved. We have to move slowly.

I believe these talks are very important for human experience and of course have a big effect on the strengthening of our relations as peoples. I would say that the Cuban and Peruvian people are very good friends and could have even more relations, much more relations. We know a great deal of Cuban folklore, literature, work, and material achievements. Many of our people have visited Cuba. There's no shortage of people here who talk about the communist government of Alan Garcia. What we have to do is strengthen our fraternity and learn what good there is to be learned. I feel a lot of satisfaction seeing there is a very fluid relationship, not only political but also between institutions and figures.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr President. You have been very kind.

[Garcia] I thank you very much and I send greetings and a big embrace to the Cuban people and a big hello to Fidel. Many thanks.

PRC TU DELEGATION HEAD COMMENTS ON VISIT

FL291845 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] The solidarity between the trade union movement of the People's Republic of China and Suriname has become stronger. This has resulted from a visit by a Chinese trade union delegation to Suriname last week. During its 4-day stay in Suriname, the Chinese delegation held talks with trade unions and government officials. The delegation also visited various projects. During a press conference last Friday, the delegation leader Wang Yuxian said he was impressed with the hospitality in Suriname and the way the Surinamese trade union movement is doing the job for the workers. C-47 chairman Fred Derby said that Suriname and the Chinese trade union movement will work out their relations and cooperations on the bases of international trade union solidarity. The visit of the Chinese resulted from one which the Surinamese trade union leaders made to China last year.

BRAZIL TO GIVE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH ILO

FL252051 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Suriname will now receive technical assistance from Brazil within the framework of the International Labor Organization, ILO. This has resulted from the visit of Suriname's Labor Minister Andre Koornaar earlier this month to Geneva where he addressed the 73d meeting of the ILO. Previously Suriname received technical assistance from Trinidad, with which 14 other countries are also linked under the ILO system. Suriname's link with Brazil, now, means that there are better prospects for assistance. Minister Koornaar told our newsroom that he will be going to Brazil shortly after consultations with the local trade union movement and the private sector on projects that should be proposed for assistance from Brazil.

RESISTANCE MEMBER SPEAKS OUT ON BRUNSWIJK GANG

FL261921 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] The so-called jungle commandos of Brunswijk is [as heard] at this moment more interested in saving their skins than in clearing up the malversation case involving about a half million Dutch guilders. The DE WEST newspaper of yesterday evening quoted Andre Hakmaat as making this disclosure in an interview with the Dutch newspaper HET PAROOL. Hakmat, who is a member of the so-called National Liberation Council, said in the interview that the resistance movement in Holland impresses Brunswijk and manipulates him. Criticizing the terrorist leader, Hakmaat said that Brunswijk started destroying economic objects too early when he saw he couldn't make military inroads. According to Hakmaat, the terrorists now choose to run away in the direction of Stoelmans Eiland, in the east of Suriname.